

The speeches of Presidents of Congress-General are now all by, all singing, with variations, the peaceful tune pitched to them by Government, the semi-official organs play accompaniment. The empire is peaceful, there is peace, for that nation is dead set on being more so; besides, there is nothing in the way of peace; there is not any coalition, and Napoleon is in favor of it besides; and for the rest he don't care a fig whether there is or not; Austria and her Emperor are objects of profound esteem. Such is the drift of semi-official editorials. There is a very decided effort making to prevent the tendency to coalition from growing stronger; to prevent the half-and-half arrangements of the Triplit Conference, whatever they were from extending, to prevent the recent better feeling

The French Academy proposes as the subject of the prize-poem for 1861 this very *Isthmus of Suez*. Nothing but a poet is lacking to write a grand poem on such a theme. As the verses will probably be poor, it is a pity that the gold medal, worth 5,000 francs, could not be given to the man who is *doing* the poem, M^r. Lesseps.

ment associations of the Sultans by the ferocious Janissaries led the reigning family and its friends to work a new form of administration, and, if possible, rid itself of these tyrannical troops. With their fall commenced new institutions, which were of a liberal nature, all tending to limit or restrict the direct action of the Sultans. It was also designed to deprive the various Ministers of State and the Governors of the Provinces of the almost unlimited power which they exercised in the Sultan's name. The first step taken by Sultan Selim to this purpose cost him his life, and raised his nephew, Sultan Mustapha, to the throne. This was a reaction, successfully carried out by the force of the new measures, and the Janissary party prevailed. It, however, lived but a short time, and the liberal

Among the various nationalities—so to call the non-Mussulman part of the population of the Ottoman Empire—there has always existed an antagonistic feeling, difficult for the governing race to keep in order. It would be supposed that these

him to spend his time with his father, and allow them to manage the Government. The influence which this kind of thing exercises on the mind at large is naturally an injurious one; and to support their individual views, they even seek the influence of the foreign legations. France, England, Russia, and even Austria, have, therefore, each their agents among the Sultan's Ministers; and to foreign interference as much as any other cause may be attributed the present feeble state of the country. The position attained by the mastery mind of the Esopier of France in European affairs naturally gives his Ambassador much weight with the Porte, and he is, consequently, fully and completely at the disposal of the Sultan. He is, moreover, the capital. Russia, seeking to retain her lost prestige in the East, endeavors to profit by this state of things and to bring about the crisis so devoutly desired by her; and not daring to do this openly, she secretly excites both the Armenians and Greeks against the Sultan, while, if these could but look into the future, they would see no improvement of their evil condition under the despotic rule of the Czar, whose policy would be to produce a unity of religion, and that Greek throughout the East. I do not believe, however, that the better

FROM THE PIKE'S GOLD REGION.

Meanwhile, one of the tri-weekly stages to the Missouri River, had just left Denver with five passengers, including A. C. Ford, esp., a well-known lawyer of this city. About three miles out, and almost in sight of Denver, it was stopped, at 10 o'clock in the morning, by eight men armed with double-barreled shot guns. They did not say a word to the woe, except to order Mr. Ford to get out and accompany them, and then to direct the driver to go on, both of which injunctions were very promptly obeyed. The last that the driver or passengers saw of Ford was his falling near the roadside, surrounded by his captors, and lying there until his corpse was discovered, a mile from the road, riddled by eight bullet-hits. The men who took him were evidently uneducated, and are understood to be well known here, but as all the passengers have gone on to the river, and the driver, who has returned to town, was afterward warned, as the peril of his life, not to give their names, it is not generally known, or even suspected who they were, or how well known here, having come to this region from Council Bluffs, Iowa. He has an estimable family in that city, who have been sustained for months by the charity of neighbors, while he

side of San Pablo, and the Governor, Sr. Anibal Mesquera, was by the defeat of his forces at the Mira retreated by the Ilemi river toward Isadene, without meeting opposition, taking with him the artillery and ordnance, leaving the town in the power of Zarama."

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did not confine in the fruit and flower department to this, either as regards quality or quantity. The variety was large, and comprised the inventions of special merit, such as the Short-horns, Devon, or Herefords shown in America than there were, although so far as numbers the fear of cattle disease has kept many away; the variety certainly some of the best blooded stock in Ohio and the West, and the best of the breed, on their way here, were only presented from England, because of a most remarkable decision of Col. Joseph W. Ware's, that Lexington is not a pedigree. He says, that Old Boston has a slip in the pedigree, his blood is not of the same kind as that of Lexington, and that hence Boston's blood is not of Lexington is not a thoroughbred. This ruling will be both instructive and amusing to horse-breeders in England and America, and will provoke controversy over the value of Col. Ware's utmost desire. The most remarkable fact in the history of the Lexington is, that in 1790, a year, who took the \$500 premium in the case of competition by twelve or thirteen younger ones. There were no trotters except regular prizes were, but the show of Morgan and Black and white was very good. There were also some remarkably fine. There were 13 horses of the \$500 prize, for this class of stallions, who are now preserved in this country for excellence, although more were competed at St. Louis last year; and, as to the

ed to any hand-raking reaper, consists of two arched steel forks attached, which are operated by a cam, in such a way as to make the same motions as those of a man in raking by hand.

In my previous letter, a description was given of such a excellent draining pump, and it was stated that a number of them are now employed for wrecking purposes in New-York harbor by the Board of Underwriters. Imagine my surprise in seeing the paper stating that the pump was employed by the Board of Underwriters to dispose, with so intimate acquaintance, of a rich merchant's corpse! Had a vague notion that the pump was to be used in recovering the bodies of persons drowned in ponds or lakes, by removing the stones, and leaving a dry bed exposed.

As this letter is closed, the sun goes down in a blaze of fire, with all the pomp and circumstance of a battle, and people angry for the minute to-morrow. There is much excitement to-day in regard to the trial of the fire engines, for this city has an especial interest in the progress of the machine toward power.

Competent judges were appointed; and, all things being ready, the trial will have the honor of the day, and away the first machine went. The four